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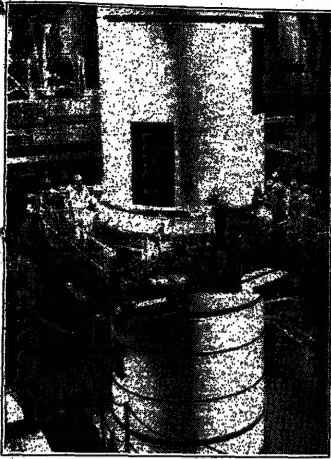
# HERALD TRIBUNE

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## Reagan Appoints Armstrong, Rogers to Head Shuttle Probe



A rocket booster for a space shuttle being assembled at Cape Canaveral in a file photo that was released by NASA.

## U.S. Carriers May Sail In Area Qadhafi Claims

By George C. Wilson  
 Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration plans to resume supplying pressure on the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, by sending the aircraft carrier Coral Sea and the cruiser USS Belknap to the Gulf of Sidra area next week, administration officials said.

In his State of the Union address last week, President Ronald Reagan used the word "escalation" to describe the pressure he is creating by declaring that the United States has no intention of negotiating with Qadhafi. He said that the entire gulf falls within Libyan waters, they said Sunday.

Such language was put in at least one draft of the president's address, officials said. But whether or not Mr. Reagan mentions it in his speech, the policy decision to send the aircraft carriers to the Gulf of Sidra has been made, the officials said.

The carriers were pulled away from the region late last week after a week of operations north of the Libyan coast. The decision to return the two carrier battle groups signifies the conviction of administration officials that such pressure is making Qadhafi less willing to support terrorism and respect the only practical military option Mr. Reagan now has, sources said.

They added that if Colonel Qadhafi should take such actions as such as shooting at U.S. ships or planes in the Gulf of Sidra, the two battle groups would give the Reagan administration enormous firepower to retaliate quickly.

Colonel Qadhafi has threatened to shoot down planes and ships that cross what he calls the "line of death" he has drawn across the top of the gulf. The United States recognizes the theoretical limit to the gulf as only 12 miles (a little more than 19 kilometers) from the shore. The mouth of the gulf is about 110 miles wide.

In the weekend exercises just concluded, neither the ships nor aircraft of the two carrier battle groups crossed that line. But there

## NASA Defends Booster Safety

By David Hoffman  
 Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan appointed an independent commission Monday to investigate the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger and to report back in four months on "how it happened and how it can be prevented from happening again."

The commission chairman will be Morton Thiokol, maker of the shuttle's rocket boosters, is working from the disaster. Page 9.

be former Secretary of State William P. Rogers and the vice chairman will be the former astronaut Neil A. Armstrong, the first man to walk on the moon.

Ten other members were announced, including Sally K. Ride, the first American woman in space, and Chuck Yeager, a leading test pilot in the days before the U.S. space program. Mr. Reagan may appoint up to 10 more members.

"The commission will review the circumstances surrounding the accident, determine the probable cause or causes, and develop recommendations for corrective action," Mr. Reagan said.

Larry Speakes, the chief White House spokesman, said the panel would take over the investigation started by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which will assist the commission.

Mr. Speakes said that Mr. Reagan decided to appoint an outside commission to reassure the American people that the investigation would be independent. He said the president would be willing to provide subpoena authority to the commission if needed.

The commission will not address questions about the future of the space program, Mr. Speakes said. All seven members of the shuttle's crew died in the accident.

Speaking at the White House after Mr. Reagan's announcement, the acting NASA administrator, Robert A. Frosch, said:

Shuttle was launched at 11:58 a.m. on Jan. 28, Mr. Shultz said.



Two demonstrators in the town of St. Marc carrying a coffin inscribed with the name of Haiti's President Duvalier.

## Shultz Calls for Elected Government in Haiti

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz called Monday for a democratically elected government in Haiti.

Referring in an television interview to the "widespread poverty and illiteracy" prevailing in the Caribbean nation, where about 70 people have been killed in anti-government riots since Jan. 26, Mr. Shultz said:

"We believe that the way to start out of these problems is to have people running the government who are put there by an electoral kind of process."

Asked if the United States was planning to send troops to Haiti, now ruled by President Jean-Claude Duvalier, Mr. Shultz replied, "We are talking for the type of government we would like to see."

—The Duvalier family has ruled

that is put there by the democratic process.

In a similar statement issued Monday in Paris, France's Ministry for External Relations said it "hoped that the voice of the Haitian people can be heard."

The statement said France had told the Haitian authorities that "a return to democracy and freedom remains the indispensable condition for real economic and social development."

Since 1984, France has been the second-largest supplier of aid to the French-speaking island after the United States. The State Department last week said because of concerns over Haiti's human rights policies it was holding back the \$25 million in new foreign aid to Haiti.

—President Duvalier has ruled

Haiti since the president's father, François Duvalier, was elected

Sunday down St. Marc's main street in a lively calypso drumbeat. Hand lettering on the casket in the Creole language said "Jean Claude, your place is in here."

When the casket-bearers broke into a spirited jig, the crowd whooped and cheered.

Five persons were killed in anti-government demonstrations last week in St. Marc, a port city of 25,000 about 60 miles (97 kilometers) north of Port-au-Prince. Protesters burned the houses of government officials and sacked warehouses, carrying away food, medicine and building materials.

At 1 P.M. Sunday in the Roman Catholic cathedral, church bells were rung by young men, drawing about 1,000 people for the final demonstration.

wooden casket held aloft by two young men, clanked and danced

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## Spy Swap In Berlin Expected

East Bloc Spies To Be Exchanged For Sheharansky

Reuters

BONN — A major East-West prisoner exchange involving the release of Anatoly G. Sheharansky, a prominent Soviet dissident, has been worked out by the Soviet Union, the United States and East and West Germany, informed West German sources said Monday.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said that the four countries had worked out details of the exchange and that it was expected to take place next week.

U.S. sources also confirmed that the swap was expected and said it had been scheduled to take place in Berlin next Tuesday. They added, however, that because of the publicity about the exchange, the swap might be carried out sooner.

The West German sources said they could give no details about the size of the planned exchange but that the release of Mr. Sheharansky, 37, a Jewish activist, was part of the deal.

Mr. Sheharansky, a mathematician and computer scientist, was sentenced to 13 years in prison and labor camp in 1978 on charges of spying for the United States. President Jimmy Carter personally denied that Mr. Sheharansky had been a U.S. agent.

The U.S. sources said that the Soviet Union had been surprised that news of the exchange had been disclosed.

The prospect of an exchange was disclosed by the mass-circulation West German daily Bild, which cited "high Soviet sources" as saying that the swap would be the largest since the end of World War II and would take place in Berlin.

The Bild report said the deal would involve an exchange of 12 Soviet spies for a suspected member of agents held in the West.

It said these would include Yevgeny Zemtsov, a Russian imprisoned for three years in Cologne last year for industrial espionage, and a former West German Defense Ministry clerk, Lothar Erwin Latze, who was jailed for 12 years in 1976 for spying for East Germany.

It said the exchange would take place on the Glienicke bridge crossing, site of many past spy exchanges.

The diplomats said they attached credence to Bild's report that Moscow had refused to include in the exchange Andrei D. Sakharov, the holder of the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize and a member of the team that developed the Soviet hydrogen bomb.

The Glienicke bridge crossing was the site of the last major spy swap in 1985, when the United States handed over four convicted Communists for 23 East German spies and Poles serving sentences for spying for the West.

The swap exchange was organized partly by Wolfgang Vogel, an East German lawyer who had been in U.S. spy swaps for more than 20 years.

In Jerusalem, a spokesman for Mr. Sheharansky's wife, Avital Sheharansky, said that he was skeptical of the reports. He said he had left her Jerusalem home for a kidnapping to avoid the publicity.

But Israeli state radio said that Mr. Sheharansky would be freed. It said that Mrs. Sheharansky had been notified and would meet him in Berlin.

## Manila Politics: Luring Rival's Family

Movie Stars and Political Figures Are Fair Game, Too

By William Brangin  
 Washington Post Service

MANILA — First the rival camps of President Ferdinand E. Marcos and Corason C. Aquino traded local politicians. Then they exchanged newsmen.

Now the focus has shifted to movie stars, and the Aquino presidential campaign, the hardest blow appears to have been struck by last week's endorsement of Mr. Marcos by a 33-year-old actress, Nora Amor.

The country's most popular performer, Mrs. Amor was a friend of the Aquino family and the god-daughter of the opposition candidate, Mrs. Corason. She is now in Manila, and her endorsement has been widely reported in the press and on radio.

Miss Amor announced a week ago that she was joining the "Stars for Marcos" movement, organized by the president's daughter, Imee Marcos-Manotoc, to campaign for Mr. Marcos and his running mate, Arturo Tolentino.

The endorsement hurt the Aquino campaign, not least because the opposition had made much of Mrs. Amor-Manotoc's recent candid statement that Mrs. Amor was "just like Nora Amor" in her popular appeal.

Evidently strong, opposition spokesmen reported that Miss Amor had been pressured into making the endorsement because of tax and other problems with the Marcos government.

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enters its final week. It is a battle that has split families and polarized

Some of the defections and endorsements have been important not so much for the person involved but for the family relationships they represent. Family and clan ties are often critical factors in bringing in votes for a candidate because of a tendency to follow the leader of an extended family on political questions.

Thus, both sides consider it a major coup when a relative — the closer the better — of the opponent breaks away from the family and comes out openly in support of the other side.

In this election, the families of the rival candidates have played central roles as advisers and campaign managers. The Marcos campaign essentially is being run by his wife and children — notably his daughter, Mrs. Marcos-Manotoc, and a son, Ferdinand Marcos Jr., while Mrs. Aquino's is managed by an elder brother, Jose Cojuangco Jr.

So far, there appears to be no clear overall winner in the battle which began with the defections of several mayors and provincial governors from Mr. Marcos's ruling

political differences among otherwise close-knit groups.

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## For Entrepreneurs, High Stakes and High Risks

By Joseph Fitchett  
 Copenhagen

ROVING FROM town to town on the day of his greatest success. Now, after a decade of the worst of an entrepreneur who spent 20 years building one of Denmark's leading manufacturers of advanced electronic equipment, he is back in the business world, discussing how it was taken over by rivals during a management crisis.

Mr. Clive Sinclair is a Swede, but his business interests are British. His microelectronics entrepreneur has failed commercially with ventures in pocket calculators, administrative systems, digital watches and electronic toys.

Mr. Clive Sinclair, the general manager of KabiCom, a Swede-owned company in the microelectronics industry, which produces drugs by genetic engineering, is worried as his company prepares to market a new product designed to cure dwarfism. Sir Peter, who is a Swede, says that KabiCom may be overwhelmed commercially by Glaxo, the California firm that, according to Sir Peter, has more than 100 times more staff and funds than the Swedish company.

As all these can testify, entrepreneurship involves risks, and risks produce losses as well as gains.

None of the three has given up. Mr. Clive Sinclair continues to invest in his laboratory and Mrs. Sinclair's company continues to spin out in hopes of being along with its next discovery.

Despite their failures and fears, they remain leaders in a small but growing number of European entrepreneurs, many seeking to become world champions.

## Getting Down to Business

Europe's New Approaches to Competition

In the face of American and Japanese competition, Western Europe faces a major test not just of its technological potential, but also of its capacity to make far-reaching economic and sociological changes. This is the seventh in a series of articles, appearing from time to time, focusing on these issues.

Many are already successful. In West Germany, Nordor Computer, according to Heinz Nordorf, its founder and manager, is growing faster than any major U.S. computer manufacturer. In Britain, Robb

Wilmut has resigned as chairman of I.C.L., the largest national computer-maker, to set up European Silicon Structures, an electronics company that Mr. Wilmut has designed as the model for a new type of Europe-based multinational. In Denmark, Novo is a pioneer in biotechnology in terms of products and of the performance of its shares on the stock market.

Entrepreneurship — the ability to innovate commercially — is a characteristic of any emerging program of how Europe can compete economically and technically with the United States and Japan. Aided by rising unemployment and a widening gap in high technologies, European economies need

new companies to develop and market new products and services, according to numerous recent interviews with businessmen and political leaders.

For creating wealth, not just redistributing it, says Carlo de Benedetti, the Italian industrialist and chairman of Olivetti.

Like most entrepreneurs, Mr. de Benedetti is a fierce exponent of private enterprise — a policy which is winning in Europe after decades of widespread hostility. In Japan and the United States, governments generally have an indirect role in the growth of entrepreneurship, but in most European countries, governments themselves are actively promoting the movement.

Government measures to smooth the way for entrepreneurs include tax cuts for successful companies and legal changes to make it easier to set up companies and to liquidate them quickly if they fail.

Help is also coming from the private sector. Some European corporations — notably West Germany's electronics giant, Siemens, and the British glassmaker, Pilkington,

(Continued on Page C, 1)

## INSIDE

■ In Brussels, where oil has brought fabulous wealth, there are hints of dissatisfaction with the monetary rule. Page 2.

■ Representative John E. Gribble of Illinois was in a coma from complications following cancer treatment. Page 3.

■ An inspection of Boeing 747 airliners was ordered by U.S. officials after one was found to have some fuselage problems. Page 5.

■ Newspaper ads by the South African leader are seeking to win support from the black majority. Page 6.

■ Oil prices plunged again amid signs that major producers were not ready to cut output. Page 9.

■ The trading resumed in Malaysia after a three-month suspension. Page 9.

TOMORROW

A housewife from the mainstream of Philippine society becomes an opposition activist.

## U.S. Firms Get the Drug-Testing Habit

By Ruth Marcus  
 Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As mass screening to detect a variety of drugs has become economical, thousands of American employers and job applicants are being required to submit urine or saliva samples to be checked for evidence of marijuana, cocaine and other drugs.

Also, thousands of military recruits, and soon the entire active-duty force of 2.1 million, are having their blood tested for evidence of drugs.

At the same time, technological advances have made it possible to test people for susceptibility to an array of other diseases.

Employers praise drug testing as necessary to protect a time of widespread drug abuse, which they say cuts into productivity, increases absenteeism and health costs, and poses the threat of lawsuits by injured co-workers and consumers.

"If somebody smokes pot on a Saturday night, it's the employer's

business on Monday," said Peter B. Benninger, former director of the Massachusetts Department of Health and now a consultant to businesses on drug testing. "It is the

tests are frequently unreliable, presenting the risk that an employee who has not used drugs could be dismissed unfairly.

Some critics say the tests are better suited for employees whose jobs involve public safety.

"What may be appropriate for the airline pilot may not be appropriate for the ticket clerk," said Arthur B. Spivack, a professor at the University of California, Berkeley, who is representing a woman fired for refusing to take a urine test. "If the ticket clerk is wearing tickets in a satisfactory manner, why should they be tested? If not, why don't they get fired for poor performance?"

Many important critics warn, the tests are frequently unreliable, presenting the risk that an employee who has not used drugs could be dismissed unfairly.

But Mark A. Bernardo, manager of labor law for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, dismisses

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# In Brunei, Oil Wealth Keeps Everyone Happy, Almost

By Barbara Croesette

**By Barbara Croesette**  
**NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE**  
**BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN**  
 Brunei — His name is Kebawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Paduka Seri Baginda Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah. He is 39 years old, and he is absolute ruler of one of the world's poorest, smallest and wealthiest nations.

"His majesty," a European resident said matter-of-factly, "is rich beyond the dreams of greed." Brunei Darussalam, as it is known officially, became independent in January 1984 after almost a century as a British protectorate. It is a nation of 211,000 people living on 2,226 square miles (5,790 square kilometers) of tropical hills and forests on the north coast of Borneo. It would be little more than the remains of a once-proud empire in the South China Sea, were it not for the oil.

Petroleum, first found here in 1928, and gas, struck in 1965, have made Brunei and the Bruneians rich by anyone's standards; in Asia, they are fabulously wealthy. For the average citizen, that means an income of about \$18,000

a year, a car or two and all the other consumer goods of the affluent society. For the Sultan, it means the biggest palace in the world: a \$400-million home of 1,788 rooms spread over 50 acres (20 hectares) of this quiet capital city. The low-slung palace, with peaked roofs inspired by Borneo longhouses, has its own mosque, a helicopter and parking spaces for 800 vehicles, several down reserved for the Sultan's sports cars.

Although gossiping about the royal family is a major pastime in Brunei, no one really knows much about what goes on behind the palace walls, foreign residents say. "This is a secretive place dedicated to the art of keeping the outsider uninformed," a European said. What is evident is that the Sultan is a busy man. Since independence was restored to Brunei Darussalam — the name means "Brunei, abode of peace" — he has been prime minister, finance minister and interior minister.

According to The Brunei Darussalam State Chamber of Commerce Review, those titles put the Sultan in charge of these agencies: The Royal Brunei Police, the Public Service Commission, the Religious Affairs Department, the Petroleum Unit, the Anti-Corruption



Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah

tion Bureau, the Brunei Investment Agency, the Economic Development Board, the Economic Planning Unit, customs, state stores, computers and statistics, immigration, labor, prisons, weights and measures and the five brigades. Two of his brothers run the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports. Their father, the former Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin, is defense minister.

All of which creates something of a problem for High Abdul Latif Chudin. Mr. Latif, secretary-general of the country's only legal political organization, the National Democratic Party of Brunei, wants to see more popular input in the day-to-day administration of government. He says he got the idea from the Sultan's Independence Day speech.

The proclamation of independence called for a democratic, Malay, Islamic monarchy. Mr. Latif said in an interview.

I learned from his majesty's speech that we are missing out on some of those four elements — the democracy," he said. Early last year Mr. Latif, a merchant who is a teacher and journalist by training, and 25 other businessmen got together to form the party, the first to appear since independence. There have been no elections in Brunei since 1968; the Parliament building has no Parliament. "The Sultan wouldn't have allowed our party if he didn't want democracy," Mr. Latif said. The Sultan, however, did prohibit government employees, about 40 percent of the country's work force, from joining the party. Mr. Latif said. The National Democratic Party,

which would like to see more popular input in the day-to-day administration of government, has not had an easy time finding issues to galvanize a population enjoying good public services and a high standard of living little affected by plummeting world oil prices.

The country has fared well enough from the boom years of the 1970s to weather at least two decades of strained circumstances, financial experts say.

Bruneians do not seem to want change for its own sake. Many have refused, for example, to trade their traditional homes on stilts over the Brunei River for modern houses and apartments in this attractive hilly city. They use their money to improve their old homes.

But Mr. Latif sees a need for better distribution of wealth. He said up to 20 percent of the labor force is feeling hardship in a high-cost country that imports 90 percent of its consumer goods. Mr. Latif said he is the need for public accountability among civil servants "who now work to please only the Sultan." "It is always easy to please one person than to please a nation," Mr. Latif said. "We have to fight for the rights and educate the population."



Many Bruneians have used their wealth to improve their old homes instead of buying new homes. These men are building an addition to a traditional stilt house on the Brunei River.

"There has been 15 years of movement here for no political reason. We are an independent country. We are rich and peaceful. Yet we still have emergency rule, and many people are scared to get involved in politics." Brunei's official state of emergency has been in force at least a half-century, since 1962, but violent uprisings in 1962 that greeted the former Sultan's proposal to join the new federation of Malaysia. Diplomats and business leaders say there is a persistent

"jumpiness" in some quarters of the royal family. One of the areas of contention is religion. Bruneians say, Brunei has not escaped the attention of Islam fundamentalists, who would like a stricter observance of Moslem law in this devout but not radical Brunei Moslem society. In December, when the Moslem deeply succeeded in restoring the Sultan, usually joyful, people celebrated the prophet Muhammad's birthday to make it more festive.

The Sultan boycotted the event and chastised the organizers in a television address. About the same time the female newscaster on the government-run national news broadcast wore her chador, the broadcaster was by conservative Moslem women. "With the Sultan more firmly in control, we can expect more liberation," a resident said. "There will be no turbulent priests here."

## The flavour of an island in a single malt.



**Isle of Jura**  
**SINGLE MALT**  
**SCOTCH WHISKY**

## A Fiery Aquino Details Her Policies to Rebut U.S. Doubts

By Francis X. Clines

**NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE**  
**MANILA** — Amid a blistering attack on President Ferdinand E. Marcos as a "Filipino Pharaoh," Corason C. Aquino, the opposition candidate, delivered a detailed policy speech Monday to rebut U.S. doubts that she might lack political substance or be "crazy" in leading Communist insurgents.

"I was misunderstood in the United States and was in fact labeled a 'crazy' as she declared in stressing that she would, if elected president, exhaust "all bloodless schemes" to negotiate with the

Communist guerrillas but would then use military force if necessary. In effect, voters a more detailed agenda for economic and social reform, Mrs. Aquino also stressed that while she would not renounce the agreement on U.S. military bases, careful consultations for the association of her husband, Benigno, in 1983 as he returned home from exile to lead the opposition.

Mrs. Aquino delivered her sharp denunciations yet of Mr. Marcos. She called him a "hallucinating" despot who built his career on the assassination of her husband, Benigno, in 1983 as he returned home from exile to lead the opposition.

The president has had to defend his record lately in the face of disclosures that U.S. military officials had rejected as fraudulent many of his claims of guerrilla resistance during World War II. Mrs. Aquino, a political neophyte, read her tightly worded speech with a persistent, even tone, using vivid phrasing to describe the shooting of her husband.

Continued from Page 1  
 party, the New Society Movement. In response, Mr. Marcos's party claims to have recruited a number of opposition candidate personnel.

The multi-generational family split highlighted by the campaign is that dividing the Caguas, the family of Mrs. Aquino, the opposition candidate. Her first cousin, Eduardo M. Caguas Jr., controls much of the country's coconut industry and runs as the leading multimillionaire friend of Mr. Marcos. He also serves as the political boss of his and the Aquino's native province.

Shortly after the killing, a nephew of Mr. Marcos's wife, Imelda, resigned from the Philippine foreign service and pledged support for Mrs. Aquino. Norberto Romualdez, 44, a former commercial counselor of the Philippine Embassy in Brussels on Jan. 17, accusing Mr. Marcos of having ruined the economy and destroyed business confidence in the Philippines.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Europe, With 34 Dead, Faces New Storm

**MILAN (Reuters)** — Countries across Europe struggled Monday to provide emergency services after winter storms caused at least 34 deaths and widespread destruction. In France, Italy and Britain and that more bad weather was on the way. In the Ardennes region of southern France, where one meter (three feet) of snow fell Sunday, officials said the storm was critical after five days of blizzards. Telephone lines had been cut, and the state electricity company EDF said that 80,000 homes were without power. More heavy snow was expected.

Rising temperatures over flooded lowlands in Italy caused fog that led to a pile-up on a highway near Florence in which five persons died and 30 were injured, police said. Many roads in the Italian Alps were closed because of the danger of avalanches, and the mayors of Adige coastal towns demanded emergency aid to strengthen defenses against the sea.

### France, Soviet Each Expel 4 Envoys

**PARIS (Reuters)** — France said Monday it had expelled four Soviet diplomats after a former Soviet mechanic's arrest on spy charges. In retaliation, the Soviet Union told four French Embassy officials to leave the country. The Ministry for External Relations in Paris said the four French officials were here to leave Moscow by the end of the week. "The French government deplores this measure, which is totally unjustified," the ministry said.

French sources said the expulsions were linked to the arrest of a former warrent officer, Bernard Boursier, of French nationality, who was charged with providing Soviet intelligence with details of the movements of French nuclear submarines based in Brittany.

### Museveni's Troops Capture Key Town

**KAMPALA, Uganda (UPI)** — Troops from the National Resistance Army have captured the eastern Ugandan town of Mbale in their largest military victory since taking power in Kampala a week ago, witnesses said Monday.

The National Resistance Army, led by the country's new president, Yoweri Museveni, now controls more than two-thirds of the country. Troops loyal to the former ruler, Lieutenant General Idi Amin, held several towns in northern Uganda, where fighting was reported to be continuing.

Residents of Mbale, 130 miles (210 kilometers) east of Kampala, said the town fell Sunday to the National Resistance Army. They said General Amin's troops had terrorized the town for three days before they were routed.



### Khmer Rouge Reports Army Mutiny

**BANGKOK (APF)** — Mutinous soldiers in Cambodia's army, which is supported by Hanoi, fought troops over the Cambodian capital in a battle that left 30 Vietnamese dead and 20 others wounded, a Cambodian resistance group said Monday.

Khmer Rouge radio, broadcast here, said the clash broke out Jan. 25 and involved army rebels and Vietnamese troops in the town of Tcho, about 40 miles (60 kilometers) south of Phnom Penh. Thirty Vietnamese were killed and 20 others wounded in the fighting, the radio said.

The radio also said Monday that the Khmer Rouge had captured King Mess districts, north of Phnom Penh. No independent confirmation of the report was immediately available.

### Lesotho Expels 19 North Koreans

**MASERU, Lesotho (Reuters)** — Lesotho expelled 19 North Koreans, technicians to Masering on the weekend, a spokesman for the North Korean Embassy said Monday. The technicians were expelled after the investigation of South Africa, which imposed an economic blockade of Lesotho last month that prevented the toppling of Chief Jonathan, the prime minister. The new government has expelled South African refugees thought to be members of the African National Congress, which is banned in South Africa.

The new military ruler, Major General Justin Lekheya, is said to believe the North Koreans were among members of Chief Jonathan's Beaufort National Party, according to the diplomatic sources. They said it was unclear whether there would be further action against North Koreans, or against Soviet or Chinese nationals in Lesotho. The North Koreans had been working on agricultural and construction projects.

### Kissinger Will Not Challenge Cuomo

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — Henry A. Kissinger, the former secretary of state, announced Monday that he would not run for governor of New York against the incumbent, Mario M. Cuomo.

Mr. Kissinger, a Republican, said last week that he was thinking about little time to organize a campaign for the election in November. He said he had been urged to run by Vice President George Bush. Meanwhile, the former secretary of state, William F. Buckley Jr., Pennsylvania's lieutenant governor, William Scranton 3d, declared his candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination at a rally attended by his father, William Scranton, a former Pennsylvania governor and former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

Lady Lindy's flight was front page news in this paper on May 22, 1957. Snappy made an inside page more recently.

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# 2 for 1

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Country	Current	1 year	2 years
Austria	AS 4,680	8,700	17,370
Belgium	BF 7,920	14,760	29,520
Denmark	DK 1,260	2,310	4,620
France	FF 1,470	2,730	5,460
Germany	DM 1,470	2,730	5,460
Italy	L 1,100	2,000	4,000
Japan	JP 15,600	28,800	57,600
Netherlands	fl. 650	1,200	2,400
Norway	Nkr 1,110	2,000	4,000
Sweden	Skr 1,470	2,730	5,460
Switzerland	Sfr 1,470	2,730	5,460
United Kingdom	£ 1,470	2,730	5,460
USA, Canada, Mexico, Central America, Caribbean	\$ 1,470	2,730	5,460

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# Ruling Party's Candidate Is Winner of Costa Rican Presidential Election

**United Press International**  
SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Oscar Arias Sanchez, the candidate of the ruling National Liberation Party, has won Costa Rica's presidential election.

His main competitor, Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, of the center-right Social Christian Unity Party, conceded defeat Monday and promised to lead "a serious opposition" to Mr. Arias's government.

With 94 percent of the precincts reporting, Mr. Arias had received 52.4 percent of the vote Sunday to 47.5 percent for Mr. Calderon, the electoral tribune announced. Candidates from four minor parties got the rest of the votes.

Mr. Arias, 46, called for national unity to confront serious economic problems in Costa Rica, an important U.S. ally in Central America that has been the region's most affluent country and only established democracy.

In a victory speech to supporters, Mr. Arias, a lawyer, said: "On our horizon lies many great challenges that need new solutions, imagination. What we Costa Ricans want most is to live in peace."

He said his government would be "financially grateful" for continued financial support from the Reagan administration. But he warned that his administration would maintain a neutral stance on the conflict in neighboring Nicaragua between U.S.-backed guerrillas and the leftist Sandinista government.

"We will not tolerate abuse of our hospitality" by anti-Sandinista guerrillas, he said. "But we will also not permit any action that endangers our sovereignty."

Costa Rica has a tradition of strict neutrality in regional affairs. Polls have shown that a large majority of Costa Ricans are critical of the Sandinista regime in Managua.

They also have shown that Costa Ricans are opposed to doing anything directly to topple the Sandinistas. "That attitude led both major presidential candidates to tone down talk of confrontation with Managua."

Costa Rica, with a population of 2.5 million people, receives about \$300 million a year in U.S. aid, second only to Israel on a per capita basis.

## Guerrillas Cut Lima's Power

**Reuters**  
LIMA — Peruvian guerrillas knocked out Lima's electricity supply for 73 minutes Monday and dynamited at least six banks, two political party offices and a jail.



Oscar Arias Sanchez, the winning candidate of the National Liberation Party in Costa Rica's presidential election, and his wife, Margarita, voted in San Jose, near San Jose.

# American Indians Winning an Old Battle — in Court

**By Iver Peterson**  
*New York Times Service*

DENVER — Although the weapons have changed, American Indians are fighting today much the same battles over sovereignty and the ownership of land and natural resources that they waged in the 19th century. The difference is that this time — from tribal courtesies to the United States Supreme Court — they are winning.

The Indians who started going through law school in the 1960s realized for the first time that we had a lot of legal rights that had not been enforced and that could really make a difference," said John Echols, director of the Native American Rights Foundation in Boulder, Colorado.

The rights these lawyers uncovered were contained in agreements that the United States signed with the retreating tribes in the last century. The Indians dusted off the statutes, which had been all but ignored over the years, and found the language they needed to resume the effort to secure sovereignty within reservations and, in some cases, over natural resources beyond the reservation borders.

Since 1959, the Native American Rights Foundation says, the Supreme Court has handed down about 75 opinions on Indian law, all but a few in the tribes' favor. Some Indian lawyers argue that the main issues have been settled, but others say that as long as the special status of Indians is upheld, there will be forces seeking to take away their rights.

"The assertion by the tribes of sovereign powers in modern times has made almost every element of the majority society uncomfortable," according to Charles Wilkinson, an authority on Indian law and a visiting professor at the University of Michigan.

"Many, perhaps most, segments of the larger society resist to support Indians as a general matter," Mr. Wilkinson wrote last year. "But they reach their limits when their own most closely held agendas are affected specifically."

Federal officials oppose tribal takeovers of government programs, he said, states challenge tribal tax prerogatives and judges question the tribes' judicial authority. "Timbers, fishers and

## Indian lawyers dusted off the statutes, all but ignored over the years, and found the language they needed to help regain sovereignty.

water users oppose tribal hunting, fishing and water rights," Mr. Wilkinson said. "Environmentalists oppose tribal economic development. Churches and fraternal organizations oppose tribal bingo games."

Although modern law regarding Indians is based largely on precedents set in the last century, recent rulings have set the groundwork for new battles. In 1979 the Supreme Court ruled that Indians in the Northwest had the right to ignore state game laws in fishing outside their reservations. The decision upheld the legal status of Indians apart from state law, confirming that this special status cannot be altered by time.

From the ruling came a host of others that have increased Indian rights. They do not need state permission to tax companies doing business on their reservations; they may conduct

gambling operations without supervision or taxes so long as the games are otherwise permitted by the state; their tribal claims are not subject to state statutes of limitation. Even federal laws must occasionally bend for Indians. In certain circumstances, for example, they may kill eagles, a protected species, to collect ceremonial feathers.

Federal power over Indian tribes is far-reaching, however, and several cases will test just how strong it is. The Internal Revenue Service, for example, says tribal income from fishing in the Great Lakes and off the Pacific coast is taxable. The tribes argue that such a tax infringes on their right to natural resources outside their reservations.

But since Congress granted them and other rights, it can theoretically take them away. In 1968 it passed the Indian Civil Rights Act, which was designed to protect individual Indians from tribal discrimination. Significantly, the act does not contain any provisions ordering tribes to honor democratic rights, and it is the only federal law that permits a form of government to be hereditary or even totalitarian.

Such contradictions — beliefs that run counter to American values of democracy and assimilation — can produce unusual attitudes, said Richard Collins, a University of Colorado law professor. Liberal judges, who dislike distinctions based on ethnicity, "look askance at special Indian rights," he said, "and conservatives, who believe in the most local of governments, find Indian rights most attractive."

Congress, he continued, has vacillated between respecting the Indians' special status and regarding them like any other Americans citizens. "The Indians have a large option to maintain separate societies if they want to," Mr. Collins said, "but that can collapse if things go against them."

# Reagan Budget Would Raise Military Spending 40% by '91

**By Spencer Rich**  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's fiscal 1987 budget is expected to propose Defense Department spending increases of nearly 40 percent over five years, plus a large increase for the space program. But spending by most civilian agencies would be cut substantially or frozen in place, according to budget documents.

The documents were dated Jan. 29, the day the budget went to the printers. Sources said the documents accurately reflected the printed budget.

Mr. Reagan is to present his budget proposals Wednesday.

The documents do not say which programs in individual departments would be cut, although they indicate that the Small Business Administration would be eliminated.

There have been reports that Mr. Reagan will seek major reductions in some payments through Medicare, the program of health insurance for the elderly and disabled; in medical research; in the federal highway and mass transit programs; and in various housing, loan and community aid programs.

Many of the proposed eliminations or cuts have been rejected previously by Congress, and leading members of Congress have said they are unlikely to approve the military increases Mr. Reagan is expected to request.

The documents indicate that for fiscal 1987, which begins Oct. 1, Mr. Reagan is proposing outlays of \$594 billion against government receipts of \$530.4 billion, for a deficit of \$145.6 billion.

That is slightly less than the \$144-billion deficit limit for fiscal 1987 set by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget-balancing law.

According to the documents, which project government spending and income for the next five years, the deficit will drop each year until a \$1.3-billion surplus is achieved in 1991.

Although outlays for many non-military agencies would be cut over the five-year period, much of the deficit reduction would result from higher tax receipts.

Mr. Reagan has said he opposes any increase in personal income taxes. But the documents predict that business taxes will rise from \$70.9 billion in fiscal 1986 to \$125.5 billion in fiscal 1991 and that individual income taxes will rise from \$154 billion to \$156 billion over the same period.

These increases appear to reflect administration projections for the growth of the economy that some economists say are too optimistic.

According to the documents, the Department of Health and Human Services would receive a sizable increase. But most of it, sources said, reflects growing Medicare outlays despite cuts in some payment provisions. Social Security also would be protected, but other programs administered by the department would be frozen or cut.

That program studies artificial intelligence and high-speed data processing, in hopes of developing fully automated weapons such as computer-driven tanks and robot co-pilots.

Other agencies that took unusually large cuts included the Defense Communications Agency, which plays a major role in assuring that commanders can keep control of U.S. forces in wartime, and the Defense Mapping Agency, whose projects include development of detailed, computerized maps that can be fed into the electronic memories of cruise missiles to help them find their targets.

# Congressman From Illinois Is in Coma

**The Associated Press**

WASHINGTON — A congressman from Illinois has been in a coma since Thursday because of complications arising after he underwent one of medicine's newest experimental forms of cancer treatment, it was announced Monday.

Medical authorities said it could not be predicted whether Representative John E. Grobner, 64, of St. Charles, would recover.

Dr. Steven A. Rosenberg of the National Cancer Institute, who has supervised Mr. Grobner's treatment, it was announced Monday, said the congressman remained in critical condition at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

Dr. Rosenberg said an artery in the Republican congressman's left arm became infected last month after his last round of cancer treatment. Doctors had been using the artery to inject combinations of white blood cells from Mr. Grobner's body and a protein known as interferon-2.

The experimental protocol is designed to send the patient's blood cells, whose disease-fighting capability is augmented by the interferon-2, back into the body to attack cancer tumors.

Dr. Rosenberg said Mr. Grobner's infected artery was first treated with antibiotics and then removed through surgery Jan. 21.

The lawmaker's heart stopped Thursday and he ceased breathing. Dr. Rosenberg said. He was revived but has remained unconscious since then, Dr. Rosenberg said.

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## Instant Success Came Slowly For the Smart Card's Inventor

By Joseph Fitcher  
International Herald Tribune

RENNES, France — Roland Moreno needed no more than a night to think up the electronic device that he assumed would mean instant success. "You have an idea, boom," he says, slapping his forehead. Then he laughs heartily. Instant success took a dozen years.

The breakthrough came this week in Rennes, a city in Brittany, where a new piece of plastic carrying a microprocessor began appearing in people's wallets.

The piece of plastic is an electronic credit card, known throughout the industry as the smart card, and it is the device thought up in 1974 by Mr. Moreno.

Rennes is a pilot area where a sophisticated version of the smart card is being issued to customers of the Banque Populaire de l'Ouest as they renew the credit card issued by the bank. Although the Banque Populaire de l'Ouest is the first to issue the smart card, all major French banks are committed to joining the system.

The new card looks only a bit different from the millions already issued by Visa or American Express or any of the other major companies that deal in plastic currency. But embedded in the card is the microprocessor, a thumbnail-size simple computer on a microchip, which can store up to 200 sales and carry out data-processing operations.

The card's major advantage is security. The microchip stores which contains the holder's identification code, self-destructs if it is tampered with.

On a conventional credit card, if the secret information is contained in the black magnetic stripe across the back. Although credit-card companies dislike discussing the subject, the stripe is relatively easy to change, allowing evildoers to change what later turns up on the real owner's bill. Last year, growing fraud cost credit-card companies or their insurers an estimated \$200 million in the United States and \$60 million in France (\$7.5 million) in France.

Because the smart card is considered tamper-proof, French banks are adopting it as a universal checkbook. With one card, a holder may be able to buy in stores, draw large sums from cash dispensers and pay for phone calls and even highway and parking tolls. Evildoers, bankers hope the card will eliminate checks, which are their largest single overhead expense.

By 1988, more than 12 million French people — nearly a fifth of the nation — are expected to be using banking smart cards. "Rennes is not an experiment," says Sophie Tauchi, a Banque Populaire executive. "We are offering customers a head start with this new technology."

The smart card is not simply a banking tool. Its microchip memory can also be programmed, for example, to print out the holder's medical history on a hospital computer. Or the card can be changed into a telephone card. France's state-run phone company has just ordered 16 million smart cards to sell to its customers designed to foil vandals who plunder pay phones.

Mr. Moreno was a student at Ecole Supérieure de Rennes when he conceived the smart card. He is now an American, moving quickly by now to stop working on smart money.

Instead, until this month, Mr. Moreno was still supporting his family, now including daughters aged 8 and 4, from his earnings as a consultant in Rennes. He is now an American, moving quickly by now to stop working on smart money.

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Roland Moreno

Hello specialists in telecommunications systems and software programs adapting Apple computers for France.

Mr. Moreno does not duck the comparison between Apple and the much-smaller innovator. "They went the industrial route by themselves," he points out. "The two Staves had the backing to put their ideas into production."

For the smart card, the capital raised by Innovatron — less than 10 million francs — was enough to patent the invention until 1995 and sell the idea but far too little to produce and market the card directly, leaving Innovatron to license rights to companies including France's state-owned Bull computer corporation and the high-tech conglomerate Schlumberger and other foreign companies such as Philips in the Netherlands, Casio in Japan and Sintercard in the United States.

Mr. Moreno owns 31 percent of Innovatron, with Bull and Schlumberger smaller shareholders. Sixteen percent belongs to a group of his early backers, including Edmond de Rothschild's holding company, the Caisse d'Investissement de la Région Parisienne. Even with these members of the financial establishment, Mr. Moreno's own money was required to start the company. It took Mr. Moreno years to persuade French banks to invest in the smart card.

"It was like leaping into a taxi and then deciding where you want to go," he says. Whenever a bank wanted to adopt the smart card system, it added to the card's complexity, cost and delay. Asked if he had any doubts of his eventual success, he says: "Some of my partners did, but not me." Then he laughs again. "Fortunately."

## Botha Asks Blacks to 'Share in the Future'

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times

CAPE TOWN — The newspaper advertisements placed Sunday by President Pieter W. Botha in an effort to change his image as a leader of the white-minority government in South Africa.

That interpretation has been disputed by such black leaders as Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, who has complained that the content of the advertisement does not reflect the significant support for a policy of cautious political change.

In the ads, Mr. Botha committed himself to sharing power by declaring, "From my heart, I ask you to share in the future."

"Revolutionaries may stamp their feet," the advertisement proclaimed in large type. "The Communists may scream their lies. Our duty is to share in the future."

At the same time, Mr. Botha admitted that the white-minority government was not sharing power with the black majority. "We are committed to equal opportunity for all. Equal treatment. And equal justice," he said.

He recalled the government's actions last year in repealing laws forbidding racial segregation and marriage between whites and nonwhites, and other reforms in labor relations and sports.

"Those who want to seize power about that apartheid lives," the advertisement said. "Well, those who want to share power say that it is dying."

It promised equal education for all and said that the dedicated "pass laws," which limit black movement to townships, would be scrapped by July 1.

The date was the first deadline the government has set for ending a system that has led to the deaths of thousands of blacks.

"I don't intend to stop here," the advertisement said.

What was President Pieter W. Botha's message? "We are committed to equal opportunity for all. Equal treatment. And equal justice," he said.

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"Those who want to seize power about that apartheid lives," the advertisement said. "Well, those who want to share power say that it is dying."

South Africa's new constitution, which was approved in December 1983, was a landmark in the country's history. It was the first time that blacks had a say in the government.

But the new constitution was not a complete victory for the black majority. It still left the white-minority government in charge of the country's defense and foreign policy.

Mr. Botha's new initiative, which was announced on Friday, was a sign that the government was ready to share power with the black majority.

Some analysts said that the new initiative was a sign that the government was ready to share power with the black majority.

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Advertisements on the right margin, including "Jewels A Right From I", "HERE DO", "No Fril", "MARY", and "HOUSE FIRE KILLS 10 IN BIRMINGHAM".

## Europe's Entrepreneurs: The Rewards Are High and So Are the Risks

(Continued from Page 1)

FLC — are helping employees "gain off" companies to develop products that do not fit the parent company's industrial strategy.

Even popular concepts are changing. In the European, successful entrepreneurs — "winners," as French newspapers describe them — have been the sole proprietors. "It's becoming socially more acceptable to make money," says a managing partner of Bever Belegem, a Dutch venture capital group.

Even so, European countries have a long way to go to change a social and business climate that is increasingly seen as stifling innovation.

Europe has developed a social and cultural system that prizes security above profit, permanence above change. "We have suffered from a general unwillingness to take risks in combination with a failure to sustain newly started companies so they can grow to critical size and compete internationally," Ralf Dahrendorf, for-

mer director of the London School of Economics, has complained. Konrad Seitz, a West German government planner involved in high technology, agrees with him. "More people have to be prepared to abandon the security of their employment to take the risk of starting their own company," Mr. Seitz says. "Entrepreneurship puts personal rewards above the security of the job, but it has been the case of the welfare state."

Entrepreneurs are tailoring corporate approaches to fit Europe's changing business climate. Faced with both the "U.S. model" where an entrepreneur finds a venture capitalist to back his idea and by the "Japanese model" where large corporations cooperate on new technology, Europe is exploring several alternatives.

The government role is the most striking European difference. Many of the spectacular recent successes in high technology require a government financing and support: under-girded electricity in France, the European satellite-launching program, high-speed trains in France and soon in West Germany.

That government involvement in Britain has contradicted its policy of free enterprise to invest in the high technology and biotechnology companies. Among private approaches, perhaps the most innovative comes from Mr. Wilmut's European Silicon Structures, a company that is starting to manufacture custom-

ized microchips for the European market. "We took the U.S. model — risk capital from venture capitalists — to create a prototype of our microchip-design medicine and structure a pan-European company designed to avoid tax penalties due to our having sales and manufacturing operations in different European countries," Mr. Wilmut says. One this company was ready, it turned to a major electronics manufacturer in each important European market to buy a big stake. The company has now raised \$10 million in venture capital. These companies will be our customers, our partners and our industrial base, Mr. Wilmut continues. Despite government encourage-

ment for these approaches, European governments acknowledge that they lag behind the United States in several areas. One is entrepreneurship in services. Says Shirley Williams, a former British minister of education and the author of a book, "A Job to Live," "Almost no government support is forthcoming for innovations in services, which is the sector where entrepreneurship has created the most new jobs in the United States," she says.

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ARTS / LEISURE

# Jewels and the Crown: A Right Royal Obsession From Victoria to Diana

International Herald Tribune

THE Royal Jewels, a book about the jewels of the British Royal family from Queen Victoria to Diana, Princess of Wales, is not only a collection of rare photographs but also a history of the monarchy.

The book, written by the fashion editor of the Times of London, Sir Menzies (and published by HEBE DORSEY

Grafton Books, £14.95) has sold 25,000 copies, taking everybody by surprise.

"I started with Princess Diana, when she joined the family," Menzies said, "because I could see her changing the face of the monarchy. It was a door into somebody very grand."

This modern, majestic, Menzies said, "did not come from the crown, not at all, but from the jewels." She approached Buckingham Palace and was put in touch with the office of the Lord Chamberlain, who looks after the royal treasures.

"At the same time, I was doing a lot of reading and a lot of looking," Menzies said, "and I read biographies and memoirs of life at court and pulled out all mentions of jewels. Then I got permission to go into the royal archives at Windsor Castle."

The real conundrum is to know what belongs to the crown of England and what is personal, and people in royal circles were not exactly happy that the subject was raised.

"I must stress," said Menzies, "that this is not an authorized book. I did not submit my manuscript and I quickly found out there were a few no-go areas, the

Indian jewels, for instance. There were rumormongers in some corners that the Koh-i-Noor should be given to India."

One of the most useful finds in four years of research was Queen Mary's notorious Dress Book, in which she listed all her clothes and jewels.

"Queen Mary is the character that interested me most," Menzies said. "For jewels are about people and how they affected royal people's lives. I was fascinated by her character. Queen Mary was a collector."

The book brings to light a slushy anecdote about Queen Mary's acquisition of the Romanov Jewels. According to Menzies, when the dowager Empress Maria, Queen Alexandra's sister, escaped the Russian Revolution in 1918, she withdrew to her mother, Denmark, with a basket of some of the most superb jewels of the Romanov royal collection.

After her death, in 1928, the box was taken from Copenhagen by Fritz Pennington, George V of England's private secretary. The idea was that the king, who, according to Menzies, supported the box in exile throughout the 1920s, was going to have the jewels appraised.

The jewels found £350,000, and the money suggested was put in trust for his daughter, the Grand Duchess Xenia and Olga. The jewels found £350,000, and the money suggested was put in trust for his daughter, the Grand Duchess Xenia and Olga.

Years later, Mrs. Olga Koulkova, who lived in the house in East London, said that she had seen the jewels in a humble flat in East



Pearl tiara, as worn by Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth II, and Diana, Princess of Wales.



The Duke of Windsor also made a worthwhile visit in 1921. The Indian press reported that at a reception at Baroda, the prince "was surrounded in a heavy gold chain that dropped nearly to his feet."



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# Ricky Skaggs: Out There Playing Country 'Till the Cows Come Home'

By Michael Zwirn

International Herald Tribune

RICKY SKAGGS was named performer of the year by Nashville's Country Music Association last year. He also won awards for the best album, best single and best instrumental group. He has collected nine gold singles and one platinum album over a five-year career as leader. He has had eight No. 1 songs on the country charts, and his "Live in London" album (Epic) is on the charts right now. So why did he work for less than \$100,000 in 1985? It's a lot like the El Dorado in Paris, a few weeks ago.

"I'm touring Europe sowing some seeds," he drawled. "Hoping to plant a good crop and then come back and harvest it sometime. I know this tour's gonna cost money, but I'm willing to gamble on future success."

The Kentucky fiddle is deep and melodic, and with many local cadences. "A lot of country music is European if you go back far enough, something happened to it when it got to America, which is the saddest and the loneliest when writers and singers began to miss their families they had to leave behind. It became more American. But it's also obvious that music seems to come on home sooner or later, like a prodigal son."

Having played Oslo and Utrecht, Holland, the prodigal son was "not interested in changing. European people's tastes. I'm just learning." They seem to like ballads in bluegrass. In Paris up-tempo fast picking goes better. There are a lot of bluegrass fans in Paris. Bluegrass swing is like a cousin to "Old Time" and the swing of Django Reinhardt and Stéphane Grappelli. "When I was about 15 I got a Capitol Record. That's why I think a lot of folks who cover, and boy it sure made a difference to me. It put more fire in my playing and I guess opened a lot of new doors for me on the fiddle."

Before that he had been listening to Flatt and Scruggs, and Bill Monroe and the other people "involved in the music and potpourri" — old time music, country music, bluegrass. "I like George Jones and Hank Williams and Merle Haggard, who brought out his bluegrass country style. That was a lot of different things started going in and out and began to get intertwined and the pop thing came in with Kenny Rogers and Crystal Gayle and Alabama and that's where a lot of it is right now. The traditional values kinda got pushed aside."

Sitting on a stool backstage before a soft drink machine, Skaggs crossed his legs and you could imagine a screw in his mouth to go with his up-home creaker-barrel philosophy. "Country music ought to have international appeal because it deals with real people's daily lives. There's sorrow and pain yet happiness and hope there at the same time. It's about the ups and downs of real people. That subject doesn't come up so much in rock. That's why I think a lot of folks who don't understand English are gonna like this music sooner or later."

His father bought him a mandolin when he was five (he is 31 now). A year later he played it on the Flatt and Scruggs TV show. From 15, despite a brief retirement working days for Virginia Electric and Power in Washington, there was a steady string of album jobs with the Clinch Mountain Boys, I.D. Crowe and the New South, The Down Home Boys, Buck and Ricky (he married Buck's daughter, Sharon), and Emoryn Harris, with whom he became, "a fiddle player and sort of all-purpose band," and then he went out on his own.

"When we started out almost five years ago, the heart of the matter had been cut out and set over here in a jar for too long. I had this idea and a lot of hope that there were other folks like me who want-



Skaggs: "The heart of the music had been cut out."

to have international appeal because it deals with real people's daily lives. There's sorrow and pain yet happiness and hope there at the same time. It's about the ups and downs of real people. That subject doesn't come up so much in rock. That's why I think a lot of folks who don't understand English are gonna like this music sooner or later."

Being named entertainer of the year "made me real humble. It keeps me down to earth. I can't stay at myself in the mirror and say, 'Good morning, Country. I'm the entertainer of the year.' But it sure has made it hard to just drop into McDonald's back home in Nashville anymore."

Ricky Skaggs, London, Royal Albert Hall, London, Feb. 4

# No Frills, No Chills: The Hottest in French Lingerie

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — We all feel the chill of winter and there's no reason to feel ashamed now that it's so fashionable to wear warm underwear. The Princess of Wales does.

Not the ultra-chic designer of the L.L. Bean catalog or the silk and cashmere mixtures advertised in The New Yorker, but the dowdy undergarment made by Danmart in

MARY BLUME

the textile center of Roubaix in northern France and sold under the slogan, "Froid, mais Danmart" (Cold, but Danmart).

Danmart undergarments are not made of wool but of a synthetic called Thermaflex that is said to have amazing properties in protecting the wearer against the cold and damp and rheumatic pain.

The Danmart family, which had been making woollen yard goods in Roubaix since 1855, cottoned on to Thermaflex in 1955 and went into underclothes, naming their new company Danmart after a name by street.

According to a company history, the foundation of Danmart, which now opened on the Paris stock exchange, gave the Danmart family a new sense of mission, which was to create a new kind of underwear.

In protecting from the cold and damp, in lessening suffering, in bringing comfort, Danmart's clothes under its wing, protects them and makes them firm friends. "The spring catalog season, in a forecast signed P.O. Danmart, 'Your health and well-being are our constant preoccupations.'

The slogan "Froid, mais Danmart" is one of the most popular in France. Before that, Danmart used "No Suffering Plan" (Suffer No more) but that was considered too stark. In addition to undergarments, the company sells Thermaflex hose and vest bands, some of the most popular items in the Danmart line.

Danmart's stores, which are all over France (including five on the busy Rive) and also in Spain, Italy and West Germany, are often so crowded that even in summer the customer must take a ticket and

wait. "We never speak of salesmen but of customer service," said Michel Desnoes, president of Danmart. "They're not the sort of shop where you go in, buy something and go to the cashier. We take our customers in hand."

The company does not use designers or follow fashion. "For us it isn't fashion that predominates but comfort," Desnoes says.

Still, there is a whole other world than the Danmart world like to add to its 62 million customers. They have started adding lace to their ladies' undergarments and making them in delicate lace and silk, with ruffled-in waists. For spring they are even offering Thermaflex mixed with silk.

The best seller in the women's line remains good old number 152, long, long, unwaisted, thick and costing 15 francs.

For younger customers are coming in, headed by microcomputers and the Danmart really big boost came when Princess of Wales was named to a group of English school children a couple of years ago then saw Danmart underwear in a "Cold, but Danmart" ad.

Desnoes has launched his fashioning a young ambassador in a cold climate and a beautiful woman going to a ball in the dead of winter in Danmart's Danmart underwear.

"Last month British Vogue featured several out-of-focus photographs of Danmart underwear. They were also photographed for the Times of London. If a woman player's seasonal wardrobe includes Danmart, why not a Danmart shawl or a Danmart sweater?"

Until then, the company's line is so wide that now one line in the grave the customer can be soothed by the company's mother. Her approach and synthetic heat. "Our first words and, with perhaps less conviction, one's last, could be, 'Cold, but Danmart!'"



Part of a page from the Danmart catalog.

# Edinburgh Festival Plans Weber's 'Oberon'

The Associated Press

EDINBURGH — Organizers of this year's Edinburgh Festival said they would stage the production of Carl Maria von Weber's "Oberon," to mark the festival's 40th year.

The three-week international festival, as well as the hundreds of "Fringe" productions by professionals and amateurs, has no doubt been the largest event in the city's history.

The world premiere of the "Oberon" production will open the three-week festival on Aug. 10 in the Usher Hall, the traditional concert venue. The hall has been transformed and given a full stage in an attempt to make up for the continuing lack of an opera house, the cause of mounting criticism of the city fathers, who say they cannot afford one.

"Oberon" was first performed at Covent Garden in London in 1826 with the German composer conducting. The Edinburgh production will be conducted by Seiji Ozawa, principal conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and designed by theater, opera, films and ballet.

Other festival opera includes Lesbig's Maly Company with a

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Thalichovsky program of "Eugene Onegin" and "The Queen of Spades," and possibly the concert "Volens."

The festival plans a world theater of Stockholm with Ingmar Bergman's new production of Strindberg's "Miss Julie," and a return visit by Japan's Toho Company with Eiji Tsuboyama's "Medea," directed by Toshiro Mifune.

Foreign orchestras at the festival include the Moscow Virtuosi and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra conducted by Andrew Davis.

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There is nothing overtly patriotic about "Edinburgh." It is his heroic figure; it's rather hard to get of an emotionally unstable mountain peasant girl (Halka), second and abandoned by a nobleman, who kills herself when he marries a woman from his own social class. The conflict in the plot is not aristocratic, but one of class — between the callous nobility and the mountain dwellers, whose most defiant representative is a young man wining in love with Halka.

It is not always easy to understand how certain 19th-century operas touched a patriotic nerve. Moniuszko's music in language owned a lot to 19th-century operatic convention, and he knew how to create a specifically Polish atmosphere. The music is a kind of a romanticized, with a vigorous rustic dance and choruses that evoke a folklike mood without being outright folk music.

But Moniuszko also has a strong personal voice and a solid musical

in Szekes to the chance to represent sympathetically on stage some of the customs of the Polish nobility, and the scene is richly outfitted with dance forms to do the job. But the work is lifted right out of its apparent opera category by some expressive and highly developed airs and ensembles, notably a scene for the tenor brother that is full of nostalgia and emotional confusion. And there are splendid chorals passages, especially the double choruses of hunters and man-of-letters that climaxes Act 2.

It all seems tame enough, but the "Hamlet" Manors was banned by Russian authorities after three fervently received performances, not to be seen again until after Moniuszko's death.

What the book did offer Mon-

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What the book did offer Mon-

# DOONESBURY

THE MADNESS THAT I WAS IN WHEN I WAS IN THE MIND OF A MADMAN WAS BEING THOROUGHLY DEAFENED.

HON. GARY, IS THAT DONE, SURE?

THE VICTIM IS ONLY SLIGHTLY TYPICALLY WITH THE TONOR OF A RUFFIAN.

IT REDUCES HIS METABOLIC RATE TO THE POINT WHERE HE APPEARS DEAD. HE'S THEN BURIED IN A WOODEN COFFIN.

SOUNDS LIKE SOME CRAZY FRATERNITY STUNT.

AND THEN SOLD INTO SLAVERY.

THE ADVANTAGE IS INTERCONTINENTAL!

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THE ADVANTAGE IS INTERCONTINENTAL!

<b>NYSE Most Actives</b> <table> <tr> <th>Vol.</th> <th>High</th> <th>Low</th> <th>Last</th> <th>Chg.</th> </tr> <tr> <td>AT&amp;T</td> <td>27 1/2</td> <td>27 1/4</td> <td>27 1/2</td> <td>+1/4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IBM</td> <td>272 1/2</td> <td>272 1/4</td> <td>272 1/2</td> <td>+1/4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General Motors</td> <td>34 1/2</td> <td>34 1/4</td> <td>34 1/2</td> <td>+1/4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Merck</td> <td>44 1/2</td> <td>44 1/4</td> <td>44 1/2</td> <td>+1/4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Johnson &amp; Johnson</td> <td>34 1/2</td> <td>34 1/4</td> <td>34 1/2</td> <td>+1/4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amgen</td> <td>44 1/2</td> <td>44 1/4</td> <td>44 1/2</td> <td>+1/4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boeing</td> <td>34 1/2</td> <td>34 1/4</td> <td>34 1/2</td> <td>+1/4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>McKesson</td> <td>44 1/2</td> <td>44 1/4</td> <td>44 1/2</td> <td>+1/4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amgen</td> <td>44 1/2</td> <td>44 1/4</td> <td>44 1/2</td> <td>+1/4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boeing</td> <td>34 1/2</td> <td>34 1/4</td> <td>34 1/2</td> <td>+1/4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>McKesson</td> <td>44 1/2</td> <td>44 1/4</td> <td>44 1/2</td> <td>+1/4</td> </tr> </table>	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect live trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

## Prices Surge 23 Points on NYSE

**NEW YORK** — A report of higher than expected earnings from General Motors Corp. triggered a wave of buying Monday that pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange to record levels for the second consecutive session. The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 23.28 points, to 2,594.27, from Friday's record close of 1,570.99. Analysts said a drop in oil prices was a major reason for the gains of the last eight sessions, which has seen the Dow rise more than 90 points.

Traders said widening premiums on stock-index futures also encouraged buying by professional investors and played an important part in leading the market higher.

Advances led declines by a 2-40-1 margin and NYSE volume rose to 147.53 million shares from 146.04 million Friday.

London market measures also ended at record highs, posting gains set Jan. 7. The Dow transportation average, which set records three times last week, rose 7.83, to 1,232.99; the NYSE exchange composite index rose 1.16, to 1,232.99; and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index gained 2.18, to 213.96.

The price of an average share increased 35 cents.

AT&T led the actives, up 1/4 to 214. IBM jumped 3/4 to 154 1/4 as blue chips led the advance.

General Motors gained 2, to 76. The auto-maker reported that fourth-quarter earnings jumped to \$2.85 per share from \$2.76 a year earlier. Estimates had ranged from \$3.05 to \$3.65.

"We had a happy combination of good business news including the GM earnings," said Robert Stowall of Stowall/Twenty-First Advisors.

Pointing out that GM shares were trading in the mid-80s a year ago, he said the stock is "regaining the bullish status that it lost because of confusion over the class E and H shares and the auto-import situation." The E and H shares were issued in connection with recent GM acquisitions.

He said the rise in GM, which has gained about 10 points since October, "gives a boost to people who like to buy cyclical stocks."

In other positive news for stocks, the Commerce Department said construction spending rose 2.5 percent in December while factory orders increased 2.7 percent. The figures were stronger than expected.

"I think the GM results caught Wall Street by surprise," said Eugene Perout of Bateman Eichler Hill Richards in Los Angeles.

He said the earnings report "enriched the tone of the market" by helping a significant between along.

Lower oil prices also play a role, he said. "Expectations are that the Federal Reserve will not tighten credit without any threat to inflation."

But he cautioned that the stock market can be "bottled to adverse external news." He noted that the market declined 39 points on Jan. 8, the day after a record-setting performance.

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47	0	0.50	0.25	0

**Sales of Swiss Chocolate Rise**

**Reuters**

BERN — Volume sales of Swiss chocolate makers grew 0.6 percent to 82,563 tons last year, raising earnings 4.7 percent to 971 million Swiss francs (\$479.8 million), the industry association said Monday.

There was a 0.6-percent fall in domestic sales to 59,116 tons, it said. Exports, however, increased 3.1 percent.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NYSE Highs-Lows**[illegible]

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Company	Feb. 3				SINGAPORE U.S. per cent
	INCREASED	Par	Am't	Pay Rec.	
Low Enterprises of Jewish Bankers	Q	39	4-1	3-14	Feb Mar
	Q	18	3-14	3-28	Apr
	USUAL				Volume: 5
Beverly Enterprises	Q	20	4-14	3-21	KUALA LUMPUR
Central Jersey Bnaps	Q	38	4-1	3-28	Malaysia
Electrozone Sys.	Q	28	2-25	3-14	
Low Slesper Inc.	Q	20	3-2	3-10	
Mark Controls Corp.	Q	30	3-14	3-21	
Routine Inc.	Q	31	3-10	3-10	
Q=quarterly; M=monthly; S=semi-annual; C=combined Source: UPI.					

<p><b>Handbook</b></p>	<p><b>Commodities</b></p>
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POLD FUTURES				Risk Low High			
Gold	Low	Settle	Prev.	SUGAR			
N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	Settle	Marine	per metric ton		
N.T.	N.T.	249.50	255.50	May	129.50	121.80	125.00
250.50	250.50	261.70	258.50	July	127.50	120.00	124.00
	100 Cts			Oct	123.00	115.00	120.00
RUSSER				Volume: 2,761 lots of 50 lbs			
per kilo							
			Previous	Soybean	per metric ton		
Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	May	1,253	1,246	1,242
47.50	168.50	167.00	168.00	July	1,255	1,240	1,240
48.00	169.00	169.50	170.00	Oct	1,255	1,240	1,240
48.50	170.00	171.50	172.00	Nov	1,255	1,240	1,240
49.00	170.50	171.00	171.50	Dec	1,255	1,240	1,240
		174.00	175.00				

ies

[illegible]

	RSS 2 Mar	...
	RSS 3 Mar	...
	RSS 4 Mar	...
	RSS 5 Mar	...

Discount		Yield		Prev.	
	Old				
3-month bill	4.57	4.56	7.31	7.28	Feb
6-month bill	7.05	7.23	7.40	7.41	Apr
9-month bill	7.56	7.54	7.33	7.36	May
					Jun
					Jul
					Aug
					Sep
					Nov
					Dec
Gov. bond	10 1/8	10 5/8	9.36	9.33	

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury Index: 111.89  
 Change for the day: +0.35  
 Average yield: 8.64 %

199.00	New	111	2,355	2,378	2,378
197.00	New	111	2,366	2,379	2,379
195.00	New	111	2,380	2,392	2,393
193.00	New	111	2,401	2,415	2,415

CRUDE OIL (WHOLESALE)		GASOLIN	
U.S. dollars per barrel	U.S. dollars per gallon	U.S. dollars per barrel	U.S. dollars per gallon
Jan 1.25	1.25	Jan 1.25	1.25
Feb 1.25	1.25	Feb 1.25	1.25
Mar 1.25	1.25	Mar 1.25	1.25
Apr 1.25	1.25	Apr 1.25	1.25
May 1.25	1.25	May 1.25	1.25
Jun 1.25	1.25	Jun 1.25	1.25
Jul 1.25	1.25	Jul 1.25	1.25
Aug 1.25	1.25	Aug 1.25	1.25
Sep 1.25	1.25	Sep 1.25	1.25
Oct 1.25	1.25	Oct 1.25	1.25
Nov 1.25	1.25	Nov 1.25	1.25
Dec 1.25	1.25	Dec 1.25	1.25

Feb 3

	2,492	2,442
Price	2,475	2,546
Volume	—	—

	Call-Series		Put-Series	
	Price	Volume	Price	Volume
41	1.90	1.22	—	—
42	1.27	1.84	1.07	0.37
43	0.81	1.33	0.54	0.84
44	0.50	0.81	0.26	1.04
45	0.38	0.58	0.18	1.58
46	—	0.26	0.09	2.28
47	—	—	0.26	2.22

Estimated total vol. 12,000

Call: P1, vol. 4,117 open int. 43.94

Puts: P1, vol. 4,662 open int. 25.50

Source: CME.

## Montedison Calls Meeting

18.00	28.50
-------	-------

## London Metals

	Close		Feb. 3	
	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask
<b>ALUMINUM</b>				
sterile per metric ton				
spot	791.00	792.50	787.50	788.50
on forward	821.00	822.00	816.00	818.00
<b>COPPER CATHODES</b>				
(High Grade)				
sterling per metric ton				
spot	1007.00	1008.00	1006.00	1009.00
on forward	1027.00	1028.00	1027.00	1028.00
<b>COPPER CATHODES</b>				
(Standard)				
sterling per metric ton				
spot	955.00	956.00	952.00	954.00
on forward	1023.00	1025.00	1022.00	1023.00
<b>SUGAR</b>				
French francs				
Mar	1.26			
May	1.26			
Aug	1.26			
Oct	1.26			
Dec	1.26			
Mar	1.26			
Boil, vol. 1, 1928				
Boil, vol. 2, 1928				
<b>COCOA</b>				
sterling per metric ton				
Mar	1.26			
May	1.26			
Aug	1.26			
Oct	1.26			
Dec	1.26			
Mar	1.26			

Feb. 3  
Close  
Volume: 14 lots of 1,000 bars  
Sources: Reuters and London  
exchange (small, crude oil)

[illegible]

extraordinary shareholders meeting for May 1 to approve a plan

capital increase of \$51 billion (about \$339 million). The proposal, announced at a board meeting at the end of last month, will raise the group's capital base by nearly half, to 1,661 billion lire.

forward	2773.00	2865.00	2773.00	2865.00	NY	2.00
SILVER	2868.00	2875.00	2868.00	2875.00	Mex	N.Y.
each per 100 ounce					NY	N.Y.
					San	2.00

Nov	432.50	433.50	427.00	428.00
Dec	446.00	448.00	440.50	441.50
Jan				
Mar				
Est. vol.: 107				
sales: 151 lots.				

Source: Bourse

2,278	2,293	2,298	2,300	2,301	2,302	2,303	2,304	2,305	2,306	2,307	2,308	2,309	2,310	2,311	2,312	2,313	2,314	2,315	2,316	2,317	2,318	2,319	2,320	2,321	2,322	2,323	2,324	2,325	2,326	2,327	2,328	2,329	2,330	2,331	2,332	2,333	2,334	2,335	2,336	2,337	2,338	2,339	2,340	2,341	2,342	2,343	2,344	2,345	2,346	2,347	2,348	2,349	2,350	2,351	2,352	2,353	2,354	2,355	2,356	2,357	2,358	2,359	2,360	2,361	2,362	2,363	2,364	2,365	2,366	2,367	2,368	2,369	2,370	2,371	2,372	2,373	2,374	2,375	2,376	2,377	2,378	2,379	2,380	2,381	2,382	2,383	2,384	2,385	2,386	2,387	2,388	2,389	2,390	2,391	2,392	2,393	2,394	2,395	2,396	2,397	2,398	2,399	2,400	2,401	2,402	2,403	2,404	2,405	2,406	2,407	2,408	2,409	2,410	2,411	2,412	2,413	2,414	2,415	2,416	2,417	2,418	2,419	2,420	2,421	2,422	2,423	2,424	2,425	2,426	2,427	2,428	2,429	2,430	2,431	2,432	2,433	2,434	2,435	2,436	2,437	2,438	2,439	2,440	2,441	2,442	2,443	2,444	2,445	2,446	2,447	2,448	2,449	2,450	2,451	2,452	2,453	2,454	2,455	2,456	2,457	2,458	2,459	2,460	2,461	2,462	2,463	2,464	2,465	2,466	2,467	2,468	2,469	2,470	2,471	2,472	2,473	2,474	2,475	2,476	2,477	2,478	2,479	2,480	2,481	2,482	2,483	2,484	2,485	2,486	2,487	2,488	2,489	2,490	2,491	2,492	2,493	2,494	2,495	2,496	2,497	2,498	2,499	2,500
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2470	2470	2475	—51	Total cash holdings	257,754
N.T.	—	2,540	—40	Total cash open ac.	614,754
N.T.	—	2,550	—50	Total per holding	100,000
N.T.	—	2,575	New	Total net assets inc.	614,911
of 5 tons.	Prev.	actual			
an interest: 140				High 28.77	Low 26.55
to Commerce.				Source: CBOE.	

earnings 4.7 percent to 971 million Swiss francs (\$479.8 million) 1b

There was a 0.6-percent fall in domestic sales to 59,116 tons, it said. Exports, however, increased 3.1 percent.

صیغہ من الامل





# Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
Via The Associated Press

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
<b>A</b>					
AD	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADP	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
<b>B</b>					
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
<b>C</b>					
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
<b>D</b>					
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0

## Floating-Rate Notes

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
<b>Dollars</b>					
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
<b>Pounds Sterling</b>					
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
<b>Japanese Yen</b>					
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
<b>Canadian Dollars</b>					
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 3 Feb. 1986

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
<b>Other Funds</b>					
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
<b>Other Funds</b>					
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
<b>Other Funds</b>					
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0

## U.S. May Seek Japanese Curbs On Tool Exports

**New York Times Service**  
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's cabinet is expected to consider asking Japan to negotiate voluntary restraints on sales of machine tools to the United States, U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger are seeking the protection, Secretary of State George P. Shultz is opposed, trade officials said.

U.S. builders of machine tools petitioned Mr. Reagan nearly three years ago to invoke a provision of trade law that offers protection for industries vital to national defense.

In 1981, imports, at \$1.48 billion, were 27 percent of domestic consumption. In 1985 they totaled \$1.76 billion, or more than 45 percent of the U.S. market. About half were from Japan.

Mr. Baldrige urged protection in a report to the National Security Council on Feb. 28, 1984. Last December, when the administration got into trouble with House Republicans over the tax-reform bill, Donald Rumsfeld, the White House chief of staff, promised Republican legislators with machine-tool plants in their districts that their support of the bill would be rewarded by cabinet consideration of the case. Recently, legislators got similar assurances from Mr. Weinberger.

**Amsterdam Bourse Reports Record Volume in January**  
REUTERS  
AMSTERDAM — The Amsterdam Bourse had a record volume of 26.74 million shares (\$9.9 million) in bonds and shares in January, compared with 16.23 million in December and 21.29 million in November, the previous record, the bourse reported Monday.

Share volume reached a record 18.74 million guilders against 10.75 million in December and a previous record in November of 13.44 million.

## AMEX Highs-Lows

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
ADRI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0

## U.S. Insurance Payouts Rose to a Record in '85

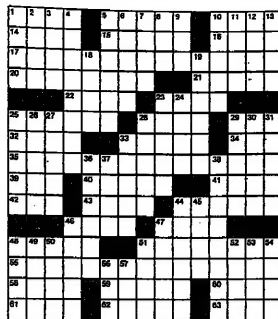
**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — Last year was the most expensive year in history for U.S. insurance companies, the Insurance Information Institute said Monday.

Samuel Schiff, an institute spokesman, said insurance companies paid \$2.82 billion for property and casualty losses in 1985. The amount paid in claims last year exceeds the previous record of \$2.25 billion, which was set in 1983. Claims totaling \$1.55 billion were paid out in 1984.

**The Daily Source for International Investors.**







**ACROSS**

1 Singliss  
5 Physique  
19 Surrounded by  
14 Athletic field  
18 Capital of  
Nigeria  
16 Unknown  
17 Legislative  
expert  
20 Gives the nod  
to  
21 Baby tender  
22 Live shambler  
23 Parts of  
journeys  
24 Memorable  
English actor  
25 Toadish  
26 Nick and  
Norma's Asta,  
e.g.  
32 Unskilled  
laborer  
33 Malaysian  
angulate  
34 French soul  
35 Forecast  
36 Swedish  
county  
40 Hastily, in a  
Lander  
41 Stake  
42 Naval off  
43 Wary  
44 "and  
evening star":  
Ternion

**DOWN**

1 The dependent  
2 The Great or  
the Terrible  
3 Wad  
4 Permitting  
5 Bottled-shaped  
containers  
6 Onda's real  
name  
7 "Rock of"  
8 My, in Metz  
9 N.Y. time  
10 Tapestry  
11 Street or  
station  
predecessor  
12 Mideast  
trouble spot  
13 Disarray  
18 Sweater  
19 Material  
20 Rabbit fur  
21 Majestic;  
monumental  
22 Showed a  
second time  
23 Windup, e.g.  
24 Composer Erik  
25 Take (use  
care)  
26 Act the part  
31 Principle  
32 Autocrat  
33 Swimming  
34 Leaves out  
35 Divergence  
36 A soundness of  
mind  
37 Act the part  
38 Social stratum  
39 Celebrations  
40 TV offering  
41 As to  
42 Calendar abbr.  
43 Undercover  
cop  
44 Durrell  
heroine  
45 Nieuport's  
power  
46 Doctrine  
47 Diver  
48 Fisted preder

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## DENNIS THE MENACE



IF IT SLEEPS AWAY TOMORROW, HOW ABOUT PUTTING SOME FLUFF IN IT?

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form ordinary words.

YUINT  
NOLFE  
KLUSCE  
SLIFSO

Now arrange the circled letters to form the simplest answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: AZURE CHAPE AFFRAID PLAQUE  
Answer: What some so-called "dinner parties" sort of eat—LAP-BAZARD!

## WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	62	48	Beijing	62	48
Amsterdam	52	40	Bombay	72	58
Antwerp	52	40	Buenos Aires	72	58
Athens	52	40	Calcutta	72	58
Bombay	72	58	Cairo	62	48
Buenos Aires	72	58	Colon	72	58
Calcutta	72	58	Hankow	62	48
Cairo	62	48	Harbin	52	40
Colon	72	58	Hong Kong	62	48
Hankow	62	48	Kobe	62	48
Harbin	52	40	London	52	40
Hong Kong	62	48	Manila	72	58
Kobe	62	48	Medan	72	58
London	52	40	Osaka	62	48
Manila	72	58	Shanghai	62	48
Medan	72	58	Singapore	72	58
Osaka	62	48	Tokyo	62	48
Shanghai	62	48			
Singapore	72	58			
Tokyo	62	48			

## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



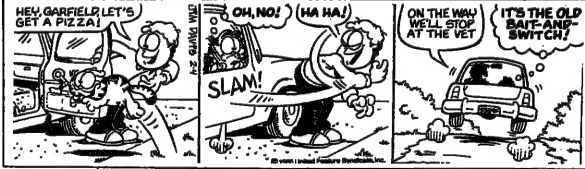
## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Feb. 3  
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam	Brussels	Frankfurt	London	Paris	Sydney
ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100
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ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100
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ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100
ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100
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ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100
ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100	ABN 100 100

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## BOOKS

## THE HANDMAID'S TALE

By Margaret Atwood. 316 pgs. \$16.95. Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park Street, Boston, Mass. 02108.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

It is a bleak world that Margaret Atwood opens up for us in her new novel, "The Handmaid's Tale." But the bleakness through which we view it is infinitely rich and abundant, which explains why Atwood has succeeded with her anti-Utopian novel where most practitioners of this Orwellian genre have tended to fail.

Atwood, a Canadian with an international reputation, has honed her technique in previous novels. "The Edible Woman" and "Life Before Man" are the best known, two works of short fiction, and 10 volumes of poetry. Confined as we have been to the viewpoint of an anonymous woman living in an oppressive society in the near future, we realize only gradually that she is a slave whose sole function is to bear children for the under-regulated theocracy called the Republic of Gilead that was once the United States.

She does not even have a name. She is a cipher called Offred, presumably because the commander of the household in which she is the only fertile member has the given name of Fredrick.

But it is so much more than that—a psychological study, a play on words. It has a sense of humor, as well as an unrelenting sense of the possibility of redemption. After all, the Handmaid is also a writer. She has written books, and she may have survived. If it is an ideological jeremiad, the book is also a satirical fantasy. What one might even call a cerebral version of "The Handmaid's Tale" is easily Margaret Atwood's best novel to date, the fulfillment of the promise of "Surfacing."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

IN Match play, standard advice after a loss is to recover one's bearings by running off one or more draws. But in short matches, this might only hasten defeat.

In six-game KRO Chess Match in Haverhill, the Netherlands, the Dutch grandmaster Jan Timman lost the first two encounters to the world champion, Garry Kasparov, of the Soviet Union. There was obviously no time to tinker with draws. Timman will replace for another six games Kasparov's 31...N-Q4. Black's struggle; 30 QxP, QxQ; 31 R-Q4 will win a pawn with decisive positional advantage.

Timman had the superior pawn structure and superior mobility, but it was still surprising that he would launch attack so quickly with 27 N-Q5! N-N4; 28 R-B; 29 P-B; N-K4; 30 N-Q4! He was encouraging Kasparov to go for the fork with 30...N-Q6 to mobilize his king-side castles. 31 Q-Q4, N-N4; 32 N-K4; 33 R-B; 34 Q-Q4; 35 R-B; 36 R-B; 37 R-B; 38 R-B; 39 R-B; 40 R-B; 41 R-B; 42 R-B; 43 R-B; 44 R-B; 45 R-B; 46 R-B; 47 R-B; 48 R-B; 49 R-B; 50 R-B; 51 R-B; 52 R-B; 53 R-B; 54 R-B; 55 R-B; 56 R-B; 57 R-B; 58 R-B; 59 R-B; 60 R-B; 61 R-B; 62 R-B; 63 R-B; 64 R-B; 65 R-B; 66 R-B; 67 R-B; 68 R-B; 69 R-B; 70 R-B; 71 R-B; 72 R-B; 73 R-B; 74 R-B; 75 R-B; 76 R-B; 77 R-B; 78 R-B; 79 R-B; 80 R-B; 81 R-B; 82 R-B; 83 R-B; 84 R-B; 85 R-B; 86 R-B; 87 R-B; 88 R-B; 89 R-B; 90 R-B; 91 R-B; 92 R-B; 93 R-B; 94 R-B; 95 R-B; 96 R-B; 97 R-B; 98 R-B; 99 R-B; 100 R-B; 101 R-B; 102 R-B; 103 R-B; 104 R-B; 105 R-B; 106 R-B; 107 R-B; 108 R-B; 109 R-B; 110 R-B; 111 R-B; 112 R-B; 113 R-B; 114 R-B; 115 R-B; 116 R-B; 117 R-B; 118 R-B; 119 R-B; 120 R-B; 121 R-B; 122 R-B; 123 R-B; 124 R-B; 125 R-B; 126 R-B; 127 R-B; 128 R-B; 129 R-B; 130 R-B; 131 R-B; 132 R-B; 133 R-B; 134 R-B; 135 R-B; 136 R-B; 137 R-B; 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